will finally be ranked among his greatest efforts. But neither age nor ill health has abated anything of the lucid vizor which is one of the chief fruits of his oratory. He is just as much as ever a master of English, Nor is his gift of marshalling facts or hardling difficult subjects impaired. It is the choice of subject with which his critics quarrel. He referred to these criticisms good humoredly enough yet not is such a way as to refute them.

The address in Bingley Hall, the one delivered to his largest audience, was mainly an address on Free Trade and Protection. If he avoided, which he did not wholly, dealing in reminiscences of the Corn Law period, it was to take refuge in prophecy; and the prophecy was at our expense. Protection is the one topic upon which Mr. Bright finds it impossible to take any other than an aggressive tone with reference to the United States. So great, owever, is his good will to us, that to avoid saying what fools he thinks us for developing our indus tries by a protective policy, he predicts that we shall shortly abandon them to the nachecked competition of European rivals. orld, now, like ourselves, keeping up what Mr. Bright calls a war of tariffs, is to tollow our benign example; jexiouses are to vanish with enstorn d neither emperors, nor kings, nor statesen, nor the public Press will be able to bring nations into enmity with each other when once they shall have been united by perfect freedom of industry. It is not to be expected that Mr. Bright should now open his mind to the argument for protection which all his life long he has rejected rith scoru.

No more can one ask him to consider war, or any eubject connected with war, otherwise than as a fit eet for that religious hatred which in time past has been the basis or the material of his passionate denunciations. 'No reply to what Mr. Bright says about the Channel Tunnel would reach his mind if the peace side of the argument were not conceded in advance. But reply or complaint is the last thing with which his friends and admirers, here or in America, are likely to occupy themselves on such an occasion. We are all Mr. Bright's debtors. He has added imperishable monuments of the most ad-mirable oratory to the political literature of English-speaking-and-reading nations. He has been the single-minded and sincere friend of causes in which the welfare of England was bound up. He has educated a great people in that righteou-ness, peace, truth, which exalteth a nation. All we need express to-day is our delight that he has lived to do these things, and fived to hear the voice of the kingdom he has nobly served proclaiming its gratitude to its benefactor. G. W. S.

A GRAB AT THE ASYLUMS.

A DEMOCRATIC SPOILS SCHEME. STATE TREASURER MAXWELL CAPTURES THE INSTI-TUTION FOR THE BLIND-REPUBLICANS DIS-

OM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BATAVIA, N. Y., June 30 .- The Democrats are now busily engaged in reorganizing the various State charitable institutions; hoping thereby to convert them into political machines to be used by their party leaders in the coming campaign. This is the home of State Treasurer Maxwell, and this diguitary, assisted by ressman Stevens, has been busily at work during the past few weeks in the endeavor to accomplish such a change in the internal management of the State Institution for the Blind, situated at tale place, as will place he same wholly under their control and management.

The first stop taken was to effect a change in the

Board of Trustees of the institution. This was easily accomplished through the influence that the State Treaserer exercises over the " Reform Democratic Governor, Cleveland did not hesitate to remove men who had beld their position as trustees through all administrasince the institution was established, order to give place to men that would obey the commands of Maxwell and Stevens. For the past five years Dr. A. D. Wilbor has held the position of superinntedent of this institution, and has so directed its affairs that the objects for which the institution was established have been fully carried out, and the unfor-tunate immates intrusted to his charge have ever found in him a wise and judicious coansellor and a faithful and onscientious instructor. During his administration the institution has been repeatedly visited by different nembers of the State Board of Charities and their report has always been uniform, that they "found much to commend and nothing to condemn." Dr. Wisser, howover, is a Republican, and while he has never taken a prominent part in politics, he has nevertheless excreised he rights and duties of a citizen, and bas cost his votes for the candidates of the political party with which he is connected. This set readered him an unfit person for superintendent in the estimation of Maxwell and Stevens. A few days ago, therefore, without notice of any kind, Dr. Wilsor was saumarily removed from his position

and the place filled by the appointment of a young man fresh it in ecclege, without a day's experience in the instruction of the billed, but who is a Democrat—that heme the one qualification demanded by the board. I there were one is a fixed of Congressman Stevens, and as the hist-in and gendeman with one other sono; is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institu-tion, he adopted a mest novel scheme to install his friend into a rang bottle. Insurance as up place could be found in the institution that his friend was competent to fill, he requested the board of range of the install of is also a member of the Board of Paristees of the install his friend into a sing berth. Inseminal as no place could be found in the institution that his friend was competent to fill, he requested the beard to remove the mation of the institution and to appoint the wife of his friend to the position tous imme vacant. The person thus appointed is a nost estimable woman, but wholly with appointed is a nost estimable woman, but wholly with appointed is a nost estimable woman, but wholly without experience of any kind in such an institution, and she owes her appointment which you the fact that her husband is a Democrat. So easer was the Board to fill the last-named position that they could not wait until September, at which time, by the by-laws of the histianion, the term of office of the matron would have expired, but the incumbeat was removed without notice, no charge or complaint of active the board. She was noteven allowed the usual courtesy of a resignation, but was summarily removed; the Board of Irastoses hoping thereby to lacrease the political strength of the two Democratic statesmen under whose inspiration and direction the Board are now seeing. The woman thus rem wed has been connected with the institution for the past lifecen years, and was at one time its superintendent. She is a refined, cinca of woman and was interesty beloved by all, the pupils, and the parents and irrends of the blind throughout he State reposed entire confidence in her ashiny and motherly care for the unfortunate children committed to her charge. As an evidence of the feeling among the inmaires of the in titution, the following resolution, one of a series of resolutions alogated by the pupils when they were informed of the action of the board, is sent:

"A dark cloud has been cast over our institution; a shadow the titat winch rests upon a household who are about to say the last farewell to the one most dear to them. But this is somewhat different, since it not only throws its gloom over the mesubers of the household, out over all

Other removals were made and more are contemplated. It is needless to say that "Democratic referin" is now at a discount in this vicinity, for the action of this "reform" board of trustees platniy shows that under the rallying cry of "reform," the party is practising the years system of mediate politics that the state has ever

CLASS RECORDS AT YALE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your correspondent at New-Haven in his letter of June 10, referring to a book containing biographical sketches of the Yalo class of '53, remarks original feature in this book is its portraiture. The represented by artotypes from photographs recently taken. Such a result has never been accomplished by any class so long after Its graduation." If your correspondent will step into the college library and request the librarian to show him the bound copy there deposited of the record of the ued in 1881, he will find in it the actual photographs recently taken and inserted by a unique process, of sixty-three out of the seventy-four graduate members of that class. The class of '45, though the smallest to number since the class of '88, has the zonor of having tassed the first portrait-record, with complete sketches of all its members, of any class, and that not thirty, but thirty-five, years after its graduation.

SECRETARY OF THE CLASS OF '45.

Barlingen, N. J., June 11, 1883.

THE MISTAKE OF OHIO DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Democrats never made a greater mistake than in their nominations for State officers. Ex-cept Hondly their candidates are all obscure, and his hiscept Hoadly their candidates are ni osscure, and mis in-tory as a politician will not give him any strength. Re-publicans here feel certain of success. Hundreds of men wan would nave voted for Ward will not touch Hoadly. He is regarded as a political trimmer, who sets his sail for the breeze and trusts to the atmosphere for a propitions which. The Democrats are demoralized and will be overwaselined in the coming campaign. J. R. will be overwasimed in the coming campaign.

Columbus, Ohio, June 23, 1883.

THE NEW CRAZE.—Manager of the Parthenon: "And what experience have you had, my lord!"
Young Viscount Saidmbank: "Oh-1 played Romeo at
the Jolity, hast Thursday merning. I was called before
the curtain seven times." Manager: "Exactly. Theu I
hink your lordship may study the first servant in our
exit piece. He comes in in the last set, you know, and
aye Diaper's ready!"—(Punch.

MR. BEECHER IN CAMP.

PREACHING TO THE 18TH REGIMENT. RELATIONS OF MEN AND COMMUNITIES TO EACH OTHER-A QUIET SUNDAY.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, July 1.—This afternoon Henry Ward Beecher, chaplain of the 13th, standing in the shade of an old apple tree, of the 13th, standing in the shade of an old apple tree, behind a small green table, on the south side of the parade-ground, preached to the regiment and a large audience. This morning he preached to his regular congregation in Plymouth Church. He engaged the readmaster's locomotive and, accompanied by his wife, left the Grand Central Depot at 2:05 p. m., reaching Peckskill an hour later. On reaching ing camp, he went at once to the tent of Adjutant-General Farnsworth, where he was joined by Colonel Austen. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and other members of his family joined him here. Preceding the sermon was a sacred concert by Dodworth's Band. Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Stowe were escorted to seats by Adjutant-General Farnsworth. Nearly all the State officers in camp were in the sudi ence, including General Briggs, General and Mrs. Wylic Phisterer, Paymaster-Gen erai Rich, Assistant Paymaster-General Rice, Commis stoner Nichols, Mrs. and Miss Nichols, Colonel and Mrs. Vate and General Huated and family.

When Mr. Beecher appeared, untrammelled by a neektie, he laid his broad-rimmed canvas hat on the table before him and, beaming good-naturedly on the circle of friendly faces, announces the hymn, "Love divine, all love excelling." The band furnished the accompanizent. After the hymn, Mr. Beecher read a selection from the Old Testament.. In the prayer that followed the officers and men of the 13th were especially remem-"Jesus, lover of my soul," was then sung, Mr.

Beecher joining in the singing. THE TEXT AND THE SERMON. The text was from Acts xvn: 26, "And bath made of one blood all nations of men," etc. Mr. Beecher spoke

in part as follows: "The art of living together is a problem yet unsolved. These soldiers here to-day represent the right hand of magistracy. They possess the potentiality of war, but are organized to prevent war. Because they are the men prepared for war they are the men who produce poses. Men are made to dwell together. Men are alike and yet different. This seeming parodox relates to their conditions. Some nations are very small and other nations breed very large men. There are differences in intellect and differences in disposition. Some are quick and flary, some slow and patient. Some biologists, like Agassiz, claim there were tive centres of origin. I suspect not. I do not think nature unfolded five times. There was but one origin—the differences come from develop-ment. Man is the only creature that has the power o articulation. This unifies them. You care talk to talk with han about the Constitution of the States you will have a lovely time. An ox una cre-'gee' and 'haw,' but if you wish to discuss the satisfied of in it estion, with lam what does be know of that? Amoug men the same things mean the same things all the world over, out the aphere in which men think and feel slike is limited. There is unity in substantials, but differences in the definitions of things.

HOW PEACE IS SECURED. "Intelligent people are the bardest to ret along with. At tive years of age a child knows most substantial things, such as relate to heat, cold, and the like : at ten years a good many things; at fifteen many nore, and years a good hadry things; at lifeon many above, and at twenty he taluks he knows all of it. A man gets along with natural laws better than with his relews. There is nothing so eracl as man to other men, weakness has no chance. Strength crowds weakness everywhere. He is the scripent for canonar, the lien for rengin, the wolf for cruelty. Yet we are said to be the californ of one Go.!

'Fourth of July orators have a vast deal to say of tids.'
Fourth of July orators have a vast deal to say of tids.

Fourth of July orators have a vast deal to say of this many policement does it take in New York to make men willing to live together! Armies are maintained to make pace, to make paced by the together! Armies are maintained to make pace, to make paced believed. That is a remarkable household in which there is not some one at the table who does not get as good as we sends. The same spuff reaches to neighbors and communities. There or four weeks before any important election, see now people talk of each other! Go to the poince courts and see how harmonicasiy men live together. And there is a good deal of smoke that never ones in change.

THE DUTY OF AMERICANS. "Americans must learn to live together with all nationalities and classes. We have no political class. By the theory of our Government we are a common people, all on a level, and we are all Caristians in terms, but ton men believe Caristians in terms, but ten mea believe in the decirine of election where one

QUIET IN THE CAMP.

ispersed with the benediction.

Mr. Beecher said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that while he should not go into camp during the stay of the 13th he should attend all ceremonies requiring the presence of the staff officers.

Paere could have been no greater contrast than the aboutte quiet it camp to-day and the preceding days
when the 7th was here. Guard-mounting this morning
was very well done, and dress-parade this
evening, witnessed by a fair number of spectators, was
an improvement on last hight. Among today's visitors in the camp were Captain
Abrams, of the 7th and John Farnsworts, Abrams, to the Administration of Adjustant General Farosworth, Paymas er-General Eich and Coonel Utley, senior aid on Governor Cleveland's staff, returned to Buffalo to-night. THE ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

The full roster of effice s of the 13th is as follows: Field—David E. Ausun, colonel; Theodore B. Gates, licutenant-colonel; W. H. H. Tyson, major (detained at home by illucas).

Staff—George B. Davis, adjutant; J. Fred Ackerman, quartermaster; Lewis M. Reed, commissary; James J. Terhune, surgeon; George W. Brash, assistant surgeon; Henry Ward Beecher, chaplain; Theodore H. Babecek, tospector of rifle practice. Thomas Adams, jr., engineer (honorary).

Non-Commissioned Staff—Russell Esnedict, sergeantmajor; Charles Werner, quartermaster sergeant; Hubert P. Smith, commissary sergeant; James McNervin, ordnance sergeant; Charles G. Cartis, hospital steward; Hayward Smith, senior, sergeant color-bearer; William L. Contey, junior sergeant color-bearer; William L. Contey, junior sergeant color-bearer; B. Schnyler Benneut, right general guide; Arthur Genns, acting lait general guide; Harvey B. Dodworth, band-master; Edward McIntyre, drammajor; Berbert Filmer, John S. Rennet, Ernest Roch, markers. Field-David E. Ausum, colonel; Theodore B. Gates icutemant-colonel; W. H. H. Tyson, major (detained at

major; Berbert Filmer, John S. Rennie, Ernest Roch, markers.
Company Officers: A.-W. J. Collins, captain; Charles G. Davis, second heutenant. B.-E. M. Smith, captain; William A. Brown, first lieutenant; John T. Jennings, second heutenant. C.-F. B. S. Morgan, first lieutenant. E.-Thomas F. Randoiph, captain; David Demarcs, first lieutenant; S. Gerry, fir, second heutenant. E.-Edward Fackner, captain; William Kerby, first heutenant; Samuel W. Smith, second heutenant. F.-Alonzo Townley, first lieutenant. G.-William L. Watson, captain; A. Fuller Tomes, first heutenant; Samuel T. Sinner, second heutenant. H.-Charlos P. Kretchman, captain; John Garlich, first heutenant. I.-James L. Denison, captain, K.-George B. Squires, captain; Heury J. Jordan, second heutenant.

MR. BEECHER ON THE SONSHIP OF GOD

HIS REASONS FOR PREACHING AT THE STATE CAMP. Before Mr. Beecher began his sermon in Plymouth Church yesterday he announced that he was chaplain of the 18th Regiment, and as such it was necessary for him to go Peekskill and look after his men boys, "Waen I preached in the White Mountains," Mr. Beecher continued, "it was said that I was causing peo-ple to break the Sabbath by going to hear me. By the ourtesy of the railroad authorities, I expect to take an engine for Peckskill this afternoon, and I dare say that criticism will be passed upon that. I am going to preach to my boys in the open field because I am their chaplain. I have a twofold purpose in this matter. I desire to avoid secainr work as much as possible, and to do their souls as much good as I can. To all who are interested in this matter I say: 'God bless your common sense.'

The text of his sermon was from John
1, 12-15, beginning: "But as many as receive Him.

to them gave He the power to become sons of God."
"There are two stages in conship," said Mr. Beecher, "as in friendship and neighborhood—the mere physical which connects the child with the parent and lies largely lationship ba ed upon sympathy. Friendship may be exterior merely, but friendship may lead to love. A man is not what he is outwardly, but inwardly. Men may

live together for fifty years and not know each other; and a man and woman may pass their lives together and not know each other. So, genins may remain unappreciated. The context shows that there was in the mind of the writer something of this thought, outward adhesion and inward adhesion to God through bisson, Jesus. Carist. Sonship belongs to us all, in the largest sease. Yef there is a sonship which only comes to those who hold the inward relationship to God. All men belong to the first; only a lew to the second grade of sonship, took the locomorare offered by the Central Railroad, at the Grand Central Depo., and departed for Peerskill.

The Trustees' Offer Declared Worth-Less.

WHAT WAS ASKED FOR AND WHAT HAS BEEN GRANTED—NO ROPE OF BETTER TRINGS UNTIL DR. DIX RETIRES.

THE WORK OF CALVARY CHURCH.

ITS HISTORY TOLD BY THE REV. DR. MACARTHUR-

THE CLOSING SERVICES. Calvary Baptist Church in Twenty-third-st., near Sixth-ave., was filled yesterday morning by a congregation who went to attend the last morning services in the church. The Rev. Dr. Macarthur, who has been the pastor for the last thirteen years, preached a sermon in the course of which he said, that from that house streams of blessing had flowed to all parts of the land and to many lands beyond the seas. The old home had come dear to all their hearts, and there they had often caught new inspiration. Their sorrow in leaving what had been a Bothel to their souls was therefore natural, but there were certain consi erations which ought no only to leasen their grief, but give joy in the contemplation of their removal. That removal was in harmony with historical precedent. Three times the place had been found too anail and three times God had told them to enlarge it. As their fathers thirty years before had seized on the wider field of Twenty-third-st., so did they now seize on the wider field of Fifty-seventh-st., and were they not to do so they would be acting as the igble sons of worthy and now sainted sires.

Dr. Macarthur then gave a short sketch of the history of the church. It was a branch of Stanton St Church, which was also the mother of Dr. Armitage's thurch. On November 25, 1846, a meet ng was held at which only ten were present, to organize a new church, At the next meeting on Sovember 27, 1846, at No. 3 Third-st., there were fourteen present, who farmed themselves into a congregation and asked Dr. Beilamy, who had just resigned he pustorate, to preach to them the following Sunday in the Collegum in Broadway. Some lots were then bought in Broadway opposite the

the following Sunday in the Collacum in Broadway. Some lots were then bought in Broadway opposite the New-York Hotel. On February 28, 1847, the Rev. Dr. Bellam, was appointed pastor of the church, which was then denominated the Hope Chapel, and in April, 1847, it was recognized as a church body by the First Baptist Church of Broome-st. The first list of members numbered 107, of whom only nine are members of the present church. In 1852 the mane was changed to the Broadway Baptist Church, and in 1853 the lots in Broadway Baptist Church, and in 1853 the lots in Broadway Baptist Church. In 1852 the mane was changed to the Broadway Baptist Church and in 1853 the lots in Twenty-third-st, were boughts. These was a strong dismelimation at that time to move so far apitown. The lots they bought in 1853 for \$17,500, they sold thirty years afterward for \$225,000.

On Janeary 1, 1854, the first worship was held in the tasement of the Twenty-third Street Church and on May I the upper portion was occupied for the first time and the name changed to Calvary Church. In those early days the struggies to save the property were hard and pincous, struggious still further increased by the advent of the Clyd War which drew so many of the younger members reasy from them. Finally, however, and chiefly through the strennous efforts of the women members, the deld of \$72,000 was reduced to \$80,000, and in September, 1969, the entire debt was peed off, through the wisdon, instability and foresight of br. hishou, who foresaw what the approaching time of general pecuniary pressure would only still further increase the debt unless means were maken for its prumpt settlement. In February, 1870, the present pastor was called while yet a student at the Revelocite Theological College. The pastor maken for the prompt settlement. In February, 1870, the presence late assistance as had received from John Love and the Rev. J. B. Calvert, who were recently appointed to lighten his labors.

The presence r late aspice of the precent movement, which he said

A CHURCH FREE FROM DEBT.

The Rev. Dr. John M. Worrall, of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday moraing on a "Free Church." Previous to the sern he announced that the last debt on the church had been paid on Saturday. "On May 9," he said, "at our annual meeting we were informed by the officers of our church that there were remnants of old debts, and debris which collect around such a condition of affairs, amount ing to \$6,000. There was a committee appointed to collect money to remove this sad state of affairs, which began work on May 15, and yesterday the last dollar are a few directions which I wish to give to precipe another embarrassing condition of affairs. Give the tractions are tractionally arrange and water the affairs of the church, help to build up the congregation, and finally pay want you can be promptly as possible."

in the doctrine of election where one still believes in good heighborhood. High doctrine they fight in their pines and smoke it all the time. The common charities and humanites are left out.

"The Partian store of New-England was like massos, laying the rough foundation stones. After a time fishmen began to come here. It is like a bird's neet to hatten them in and then they fly have.

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"The Partian store of New-England was like massos, laying the rough foundation stones. After a time fishmen began to come here. It is like a bird's neet to hatten them in and then they fly have.

"The Partian store was consented that they were creamed that it is very respectable to be an firshman -a mouth before election." Ine bailet equalizes men. A day Thorre oquies the Chief Justice on election day. When a man has a vote he has two schoolmast firsh times was an author was to go to Congress and that man who want as go to Congress.

"New-Englanders are temperance folks. They never used to drink-that is to say, nothing except applesjack and runs. They objected to the Germans, who drank beer, who had a different tangeness and different ways of living. The Germans are like parsley in the garden world. The traines and was a boile and spare millions to his world. The traines also do do with all the peoples who want a larger horizon, a genter more, the constitution for the death of Arthur Mathison, on that the rough fare; and an author made hetter known there—Mr. Heary S. Leigh. The news comes by letter that Mr. Mr. i.eleb died in Landon on the 16th of June. The constitution of the grand of the constitution is "The Twins," which the late Arthur Szetelsley used to sing with excessively comic effect. Mr. Leigh's humor was of a quiet, druli, playful, unexpected kind. He was abert and felicitous in his invention, and he possessed an ample vocabulary and a rare command of the art of using words so as to make them droll. His verses are often as compact and finished as those of Praed, and sometimes as funny as the best of Hood's. He had an excellent appreciation of character and of comic slun-tion—as may be seen in his ballad of "The Man Behind My Chair," and in many kindred pieces. He was deemed a cynic, and certainly he was not an effusive person; but, in fact, he was a sind-hearted gentleman, wishful of every good to others, patient and amiable, and not less every good to others, patient and amiable, and not less generous in his feelings than quizzleally saturest in his talk. He was a cousin to the inte Charles Mathews, the comedian, and a poniar member of the Savage Club. The last time he vis "ed that club was about three days before his death; I with characteristic pleasantry he wrote his name in the Club journal, on that occasion, with P. P. C. after it. Mr. Leigh was slender in person, and had a and and pensive face. His eyes and hair were dark, and his voice was dry in ione. He led a sample, uneventual site, and one that was not exempt from trials and hardships. But he contributed writings of permanent value to humorous literature, and by those who knew him well, he will long be remembered and tenderly deplored, as one of the gentler spirits of his time.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. WARD. Police Captain John J. Ward died at 2 o'clock yesterday at his home in Morrisunia of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He had been ill for more than a year. For more than twenty-six years he had served on the Metropolitan police. He did good service in the graft riots of 1863 in this city. In 1866 he was made a Captain and placed in charge of the Twenty-second Precinct. He was transferred to the Eldridge Street Station in 1870, and in 1874 he was out back again to the Forty-seventh Street Station. In March, 1881, because of bad health, he was given charge of the Morrisania police station, where he remained until his death. He was a member of a Masonic lodge, and also of the police beneficiary associations. He leaves a wire and two

REAR-ADMIRAL BEMJAMIN F. SANDS. WASHINGTON, July 1.-Rear-Admiral Benrear of his age.

Rear-Admiral Sands was born in Maryland. He entered the Navy from Kentneky as a midshipman in 1828. From 1830 to 1832 he was attached to the Vandalia, of the Brazil Squadron, and during the two years following he served on the St. Louis, of the West India Squadron. He became a passed midshipman and a lieutenant in 1849 From 1836 to 1841 be served on Coast Survey duty, and the following four years were passed in the Mediterranean and on special duty. In 1846 be was on duty at the Naval Observatory and in 1847 he was attached to the Home Squadron. From 1848 he was on duty on the African coast, commanding the brig Forpoise during a part of this time. He became a com-mander in 1855. From 1851 to 1858 ac was attached to mander in 1855. From 1851 to 1858 se was attached to the Coast Survey, and in 1859 and 1860 he was on duty in the Euroau of Construction. In 1861 and 1862 he had command of the Coast Survey steamer Active. He was made a captain in 1862, and in 1863 he was in command of the Dacotab, taking part in the engagement at Fort Caswell. In 1864 and 1865 he commanded the steamer Fort Jackson and was present at both attacks upon Fort Fisher. During most of the time from 1862 to 1865 he was the senior officer commanding the division blockading Wilmington, and from Fabruary to June, 1865, he commanded the blockading division on the Texas coast, and in June, 1865, he took formal pos-

SIR: The long-promised report of Dr. Dix's committee, in reference to the elevation of the standard of female education through the agency of Columbia Collego, is at last before the public, and subject to criticism by those who do not look through the deeply colored glasses of its author. In The Taibung's editorial on the subject the report is characterized as "very guarded." This is a mild term; it suggests a battery of ajocuves that an impetuous person might discharge with decided vigor. The report is so impenetrably guarded that the committee must not be surprised if all the potential good it may be supposed to hold in reserve remains locked up until Dr. Dix retires from his present stronghold.

There has been not the slightest popular demand for

what is offered in this report; or, if it has been latent, it has certainly not been publishy expressed. What has been asked is freedom of access for women to lectures and examinations in Columbia College; the opportunity for them to receive advanced instruction from men who are generally acknowledged to be masters in their respective departments. Dr.Dix's committee distinctly and uphatically refuse this. They offer nothing that the wanter did not siready possess. For several years past, the Barvard examinations for women have been annually open to those who could scoure for themselves competent private instructors. The opportunity now is presented for them to choose between the examination papers of Barvard and of Columbia; the Harvard requipapers of Harvara and or Columbia, the may act coing sitions being quite high and the Harvard Annex being the goal toward which a fair proportion of the candidates were looking. But is there any such visible goal at Columbia College! There is none; its existence is unequivocally forblidden except under impossible condi-tions; and there is little reason to hope it will ever exist, or that Columbia College will ever take any practical measures in behulf of women, so long as Dr. Dix ha control of the work of this committee. It is not in burnen nature for a man suddenly and voluntarily to retreat from an extreme position, publicly assumed, like that taken by the author of the late Lenten lectures. Something may be accomplished if Dr. Dix will retire from the committee, and its leadership be assigned to a liberal man. Dr. Dix's plan, as published to THE TRIBunn, presents so little that is likely to bereally attractive pected to take advantage of the hollow ofter. In this event, no one can justly cite the result as a proof tout we have no young women capable and desirous of mastering the "higher education" so decried by Dr. Dix. Under existing conditions, if all of our young women treat the new offer with indifference and some expi their preference for the Harvard examinations, as originating from friends rather than enemies, and leading to the apportunity for instruction directly at the hands of he Harvard professors. Dr. Dix can have only himself to blame for the defeat resulting from his own blunder. Even for the Harvard examinations the annual number of candidates has been small; so small indeed that at one time it was well-nigh decided to discontinue them. except at Cambridge, after 1883. Dr. Dix's plan amounts to nothing else than the statement that, if amotions young ladies will provide themselves with facilites which are usually obtainable only in colleges, b which Columnia College refuses because the presence of roung ladies is unendurable, the faculty of the college will neverthelose criticise wint has been done elsewhere under great difficulties. If the Harvard examinations have thus far produced little effect upon the secondary schools for girls, there is no reason to expect that those of Columnia College will meet with a more decided re-

tions from the trustees of the college, unless some rea benefit becomes visible. The prospect of instruction in he college by its professors would doubtlest have some stimu ating effect if the aspirants have liberty to choose their own subjects after demonstrating their diness to grapple with these, instead of being bound to a fixed cur-neuling. The outline of the groups of strides which the report inclinies is excellent; but the radical vice of the whole plan consists in the fact that the trustees throw all possible difficulties in the way of the female students whole plin consens in the way of the female studen by denying them access to the teachers best qualified by denying them access to the teachers best qualified rive the needed preparation. In a recent communication of the Thirtmann ample proof was given that the pic "no room for the young women," is a more pretence, it cating capacity of each locture-room and class-crobeing in excess of present necessities, and the surplination in the excess of any probable influx of women. Treat and only serious difficulty is found in the arbitrative pretodes caratist allowing female students to sit in a resource of male students. To this Dr. Dix is thorough committed; and, until it is removed, the influence Committed; and, until it is removed, the influence post, crimble of knowledge were illegally, but rightly bicked up by occasional young laties in the lecture rooms of the college; but Dr. Dix's cast-fron policy now for iods even tine, and the young laties will be exhibiting only qualities that are quite natural if they hapse into perfect indifference about the marvellous generosity of Dr. Dix's offer.

Dr. Dira ofier.

Despite the dubious quality of this generosity, it is quite possible that a few of our best female schools may modify their courses of study and give all encouragement to their best students to work up to the Comminstandard. It is to be toped that the effort will be made, flut no cost in New-York is doing so much as Dr. Dix to quench the legitimate aspirations of young ladies who cannot go off to Vasars or Wellesley, yet wan to obtain reasonable facilities for the prosecution of special studies become the insits of the facilitationable schools. No one is cannot go off to Vassar or Wellesley, yet was to obtain reasonable facilities for the prosecution of special studies beyond the limits of the facilionable schools. No one is deling so much as he to alreade those who otherwise might be willing to help the soliege with gifts intended to benefit female students. The reality of all desire that Columbia should rationally respond to the patition lately presented is sufficiently shown in the sentence of the report. "Your connections have not desired in energy, therefore, to ascertain how thany of the faculty of the college would be willing to voluntaer for work of this confinetee, nor how their services should be recompened." It is well known that Professors Chandler, Newberry, and others are favorable to the admission of women; but their opinions are not wanted by the charman of the committee, and ceasultation is obviously unnecessary. The door of the college being firmly locked, imposed by Dr. Dix, his reported plan is simply worthing the first patients of the continuous baremoved, it will in time result in much good to the cause of female education in New York. But they will not be removed by Dr. Dx; and no good can be expected until be retires from a committee for wesselected until the retires from a committee for wesse

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

NO HONORARY DEGREES-DEDICATION OF FISHER

CANTON, N. Y., June 28.—The twenty-CANTON, N. I., Julio 28.—The twenty-fourd annual commencement of St. Lawrence Uni-versity closed with the alumni reception last evening. The baccalcureate sermons on Sunday were by Presidents Gaines and Atwood. On Monday evening an address was delivered before the Philomathean Society by the Bev. Dr. Rexford, '65. On Tuesday evening President Cone, of Buchtel College, addressed the literary societies of the College of Letters and Science. The following degrees were conferred on commencement day: A. B.— Hobart Barber Chandler; George Shelden Conkey, Daniel Lincoln Fisher, Alice Grace, F. Truman Post. B. S. -William Leonard Caten, James Edward Church, F. Albert Sweet, Richard Eddy Sykes.

A. M. -Herbert Foster Gunnison, Benjamin Franklin Willson, Joseph Vernon Witherbee. No honorary degrees were conferred. The graduates of the Theological School were Frank-

lin Keeler Besin, Francis Alouzo Gray, John Kimball Joseph Robert Roblin, Francis Lyman Stone. At the meeting of the trustees the Rev. Arthur G. Rogers, of Hudson, was chosen president of the corpora-tion, to succeed the late Dr. Conkey. Charles R. Skinner, of Watertown, Foster L. Backus, of Brooklyn, and Ledyard P. Hale, of Canton, were recommended for

election sa trustees. Professor Walter B. Gunnison was elected vice-president of the College of Letters and Science, and was athorized to take the field the ensuing year, for the purpose of raising \$100,000 additional endowment for liege. Dr. Henri Liotard was elected to the chair of Modern Languages. The treasurer reported the re-cept during the past year of \$40,000 additional endow-ment from the bequest of the late Saruh Gase, of Hod-ion, also a handsome gift by the class of '77 to Herring

ment from the bequest by the class of '77 to Herring son, also a handsome gift by the class of '77 to Herring Library.

The dedication of Fisher Memorial Hall, erected by the Alumni Association in memory of the late President Ebenezer Fisher near the spot where he sank down on his way to the class room to die in the arms of his pupils, took place yesterday. The beautiful chapel of the building was filled to overflowing. The impressive services began with an invocation by the Rev. Daniel Barlon, of Utica, the first graduate under Dr. Fisher. Following were an address by the Rev. Dr. Gunnisen, of Brocklyn, an original hymn by Frofessor Forbes, and remarks by the Rev Dr. Balch, who was one of the founders of the university in 1856, together with Horace Greeley and the Rev Dr. Kaich, Wo was one of the folimers of the university in 1856, together with Horace Greeley a F. C. Havemeyer, of New-York, who was also press at the dedication. The new hall is Gothie in style, but of light-colored limestone ashlar with trimmings of Podam sandstone. It is an elegant structure, thoroughwell built, and centains a memorial chapet and lectand recitation-rooms for the use of the Divinity School it is a gift from the Alamin Association. The Reys w formally delivered by the president of the association the president of the association. the president of the corporation.

With its fine library and new ball this department of

the university ranks among the best equipped theological schools of the country.

A goodly number of guests joined the alumni in the annum dinner. Responses to toasts were made by President Games, President Cone, of Buchiel, Leion A. Doshittle, the Rev. Dr. Rexford, and Consul-General Merritt.

"Why didn't you stand aside and let that woman pass to asked a policeman of a negro. "Case she is my wife, sail. She makes me stan, aroun, at home, but when I ketches her on de street I lets her take her chances, sail. Ef yer waster see a man wid pulleness born in him, come up ter my house an, see dis ole man hou roun, de yard."—[Arkannaw Traveller.

MR. PORTER AND HIS CRITICS. FREE TRADE THEORIES AND THE SOLID

FACTS. FIGURES SHOWING THE DECLINE OF ENGLAND'S MANUFACTURES. To the Editor of The Iribune.

SIR: This morning's mail brought me several

SIR: This morning's mail brought he several newspaper excerpts containing various criticisms of the Thibune Industrial Letters.

The first is a long communication from J. S. Moore, printed by The New-York Evening Post, which the writer calls an "expose" of my comparisons of the prices of manufactures of silk m the United States between 1865 and 1882, but which is rather a complaint that in showing the decline in the cost to the consumer I selected the years 1865 and 1882, because the average premium on gold was 55 per cent in the foruse year and gold was at par in the latter. Without wearying the reader with a long discourse on the average premium on gold. I will come at once to the point made in my Coventry letter—that the price of all classes of silk goods has declined in the United States under a protective policy. The figures I gave to prove this are regarded mate estimate of the per cont of the decline in the price of the several classes of silk goods manufactured to the United States. Any intelligent man knows that no single came could bring about such a decline, though to read the so-called "expose" of Mr. Moore one would suppose I had been toolish enough to attribute it to one cause. On the contrary, I merely quoted the figures to emphasize the fact that protection had n increased the price of slik goods to the American con sumer, but that wholesome home competition had kept prices down, so that the United States had guined an important industry and the consumer had paid no more for

That was my point. on the decline of prices. The development of the American ailk industry, energetic home competition, the decline in the price of raw silk, and possibly, as Mr. Moore says, the decline in the gold pre. mium, have all contributed to decrease the difference in the gold premium was the only cause o this decline is as grotesque as the attempt to prove tha the progress of the world dates from the removal of few custom duries by the British Parliament in 1842. Both Mr. Moore and his friends know, to use the of Lord subshare, this is but "beating the great tom tom of free trade to summon the credulous to worship."

As Mr. Moore objects to 1865 I will take 1875 (when the average premium on gold was 13 per cent) and comparthe prices of silk goods then with the prices in 1882. In this period the price of ribbons declined 44 per cent, and the price of macrine twist 30 per cent. Will Mr. Moore tell the credulous that this decline was

due to the premium on gold! Ribbons and machine twist are the two most important items of our silk industry, their combined value exceed mg \$12,000,000 in the census year 1880. I repeat again, what I said in my Coventry letters-that protecting and developing our own slik industry, our own fron and stee industry, our cwn cotton industry and every other pro-ductive industry with which our country is blessed, have lessened monopoly, cheapened the product to the consumer and added as greatly to the wealth of the Republic as the construction of th colessal polders or dykes have to the wealth and prosperity of the country from which I write. Had the Dutch been free traders they would have said: "It is no use erecting artificial barriers; nature intended Hol land for a sea," and quietly would have been submerged Instead of which, with no stone, with no fron, no coal no timber, they became the most protective of nations and without trying to convert the world to a theory made Holland a thrifty country.

DECLINE OF ENGLAND'S SILK TRADE. Half a dozen of my critics make no direct issue on the facts contained in THE TRIBUNE's letters, but quote Great Britain's progress during the last forty years and her increased wealth. This, they say, is due to free trade During the same forty years the trade of protective France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Holland, Belgium and the United States has also increased immensely. Indeed, according to Mulhall, in some of these countries far more rapidly than in Great Britain. This, undoubtedly, my critics would say was I-rought about in spite of protect The present condition of these countries is what I am

trial condition submit the following facts: Unless Parliament puts a protective tariff on ma factures of silk the industry will die out in England within a comparatively short time. I have already own that in some branches of the trade the operatives have to exist on less than \$2 a week, but even with Continent. Avoiding the question of values, I will call attention to the following extraordinary decline to the quantity of raw sick imported into England since 1871 and of the increase of the importation into the United

Yeart.	Importations of raw silk into Engand. Pour's.	Importations of raw silk into the United States, Pounds.
1871 }	6,016,927 4,441,891 4,170,606 8,886,423	1,100,286 1,063,809 1,159,420 734,537 1,101,681 1,334,991 1,186,170 1,182,750 1,889,776 2,562,236 2,531,617

land has decreased over five million pounds, while dur-ing the same period the importation late the United States has increased nearly a million and a half pounds. But this is not all. While the value of our importations of silk manufactures in 1880 was about the same as in 1860, the value of the importations of silk manufactures into the United Kingdom has increased from about \$40,000,000 in 1871 to \$65,000,000 ten years later, an ncrease of \$25,000,000.

During the same period the value of the exportation of increase of \$25,000,000.

silk goods from the United Kingdom has remained about the same. Here is a practical illustration of free trace. While England's own operatives (as I have shown in my Coventry letters) are starving, and her own looms are standing idle, foreign nations are supplying the well-todo and rich with silks.

Was ever policy more suicidal than this? FREE TRADE RUIN.

Not only is this the case in the silk industry but with many other industries. With raw wool at the lowest price it has ever reached, Sir Edward Sullivan says Great Britain in 1880 81 imported 87 per cent more woollen goods and exported 54 percent less than she did ten years ago. Yet Bradford and Hallisx have not enough work to employ their looms, and Huddersheld weeps as the world's markets close alike to British goods and economic truth. In the linen in-dustry the exports of linen yarn have steadily declined in ten years from 36,000,000 pounds in 1871 to 16,500,000 in 1880, while her imports have increased. Thirty-five years age Great Britain possessed 850,000 flax-spinning spindles, four and a half times more than the Continent, which owned 190,000. Now the United Kingdom bas 1,292,000 spindles, and the Continent 1,705,000, or 32 per cent mere. Since 1861, according to a writer in this month's Nineleenth Century, 290,000 spindies have stopped in Great Britain, over 18 per cent of the whole, and 20,000 persons have been thrown out of employ-ment, while these engaged in the industry, as I have shown in my Dundee letter, earn about \$250 a week. The shares of twelve leading Belfast flax-spinning compa nies to-day (with two exceptions) average 58 per cent under par.

Under free trade the producer in England

is rapidly losing ground because the economic policy of the Government is onc-sided, recognizing only the consumer. In the last few years. Lord Granville says, the iron industry has lost £140,000,000 sterling. I usve shown that the cotton mannfacturers are living on their capital, and the coal-own ers are making no profits. Every year Great Britain has to smelt more tons of iron, mine more tons of coal, and weave more yards of cotton cloth for the same While these great industries are struggling for existence in the world's markets, the woollen industry the linen industry, the stik industry, the agricultural industry, are losing the home markets and the starving operatives and laborers are coolly told by the grea oracles of free trade in England to emigrate from their native country. In the words of an intelligent English man who has awakened to the peril of the present situa tion. "We say to our sitk workers: 'Give upmaking silk we can buy it cheaper in France-make something else' to our woollen workers: 'Give up making woollens, we can buy them cheaper in Germany-make something else.' And so on with velvets, and cambries and fine linen. Who can say that in a year or two we shall not say to our cotton workers: 'Give up making cotton, we can buy it cheaper claewhere—make something clae.' Where will it end!" From a six months' careful study of all the centres of English industry, I firmly believe with the writer of the above that the waves of foreign competition are steadily enerosching on the productive industries of Great Brit-ain, and that unless protected by legislation, many im-portant industries will disappear forever.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY. minent among the excerpts brought by this mail is

Portects write up the beauties of protection in Germany.*

Possibly by the time this letter reaches New-York The Tribuxe, will have published the fact that in four years the protective policy of Germany has, in the iron industry alone, increased its wages to the workingman nearly 18 per cent, that 83 per cent more men are now employed than under free trade, that the total amount of wages paid out by the iron manufacturers of Germany was nearly 53 per cent more for the year coding last April than for the year closing April, 1879, before the turiff came into force. These are official facts and the latest facts relating to the "beauties of protectica in Germany," and is due time the free-trade newscapers stri-goate them in place of the old figures of the free-trade times, when Germany was on the verge of industrial ruin.

A contreous letter in The Escaing Post from a resident of Leeds still questions the accuracy of inspector wheatiey's wage statements, and don'ts if they were fair estimates. In reply, I can say that I have now the new wage estimates of the Board of Trade report for 1882, complied under the direction of that eminent (probably the most eminent) English statistician, Robert, laborers, both in the woollen and inner industries, as well as for all classes of occupation in the iron and building trade, his rates of wages are lower than my estimates. This would seem conclusive that Inspector Wheatley did not exaggerate, and that I did not attempt

timates. This would seem conclusive that Inspector Wheatley did not exaggerate, and that I did not attempt to convey a false impression. ROBERT P. PORTER. Rollerdam, Holland, June 11, 1883.

TIN PLATES AND FREE PRADE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: We trust Mr. Porter will not omit to Inform Americans concerning the results to British man-ulacturers and workmen of an American "tar fi for revenne only" on the "finned" and "leaded" sheet-iron and steel products, commercially misnamed "tin plates,"
"teroe plates" and "taggers tin."

The consequences to the United States are seen in a complete suppression of production and an annual ex-portation of over \$20,000.000 to pay cost and freights of these British products, which are sold to American consumers for about \$30,000,000 in wasteful alzes, of poor quality, meanly coated and dear at the prices they have no alternative but to pay.

It "could, doubtless, interest your readers to hear how "free-trade and a foreign market" for "tin plates," etc., have not prevented overproduction, low prices and starvation wages. "Tin plates" are by far the largest artivation wages. "Tin plates" are by far the largest article of export from Great Britain, and more than two-thirds of the British production appears to be based on the American demand. During 1882 our importations are reported 479.330,656 pounds—say 240,000 tons—being at least double the total output of sheet iron of light gauges by American miles during 1882. To produce them in the United States would have required, say 850,000 tons root, 5.00,000 tons imestone, 1,500,000 tons coal, 5.000,000 busnels charcoal, 5.000,000 pounds lead, 25,000,000 pounds int, 10,000,000 pounds allow, 50,000,000 pounds int, 10,000,000 pounds dillow, 50,000,000 pounds int, 10,000,000 pounds dillow, 50,000,000 pounds int, 10,000,000 pounds dillow, 50,000,000 pounds int, 10,000,000 pounds into and intorcants. \$1,000,000 insurances, etc., while directly supporting at tenst 300,000 insurances, etc., while directly supporting at tenst 300,000 insurances, etc., while directly supporting at tenst 300,000 to form the products of the farm and of other mechanics.

Most respectfully,

The American Tinned Plate Association,

E, P. Williams, V. P.

New- Fork, June 25, 1883.

PROTECTION AND LABOR.

THE BULWARK AGAINST LOW WAGES.

From The Troy Temes.

Robert P. Porter is doing the American public a valuable service by his letters from England to The New-York Teneure describing the condition of workingmen and their lamilies, the result of the free-trade policy parsued by the British Government. But for the bulwark of protection interposed by the wiser and more humano policy of the Republican party. English manufacturers would have controlled the sale of many articles in this country, the making of which has been lostered by protection, given employment to hundreds of busy workers and provinced a bone market for vast quantities of our products of the soil, thus bringing blessing and turify to a constantly widening circle. Even now, where the tariff has been lessened, and in some cases where it has not, English manufacturers, owing to the low cost of production, can underseit our own maintacturers nere, and the effect of the competition is damagingly felt by the interests affected. The destruction of our manufactures would reduce the workingmen now employed in them to iddeness and beggiver. Nothing would be more inevitable. With a farry discriminating protective system we have the door against the rapacity and selishing red of England's manufacturers, put food in this months and saletter over the heads of millions of men, women and candren, and provide a ready and prodication market to the agriculturist. Undar this door by abandoning the protective policy, and, he busy hum of indinstry will cease, while the lot of the laborer and his family will be worse than that of the English one whose home is described so graphically by Ar. Porter.

GOOD READING FOR HONEST DEMOCRATS.

From the Elmira Advertiser.

If any honest Democrat is seriously considering the question of free trade as compared with the Republican policy of protection, and is desirous of supporting that doctrine which he may be convinced will be most beneficial to the whole people. The Advertiser advises him to read carrially the letters on "inaustrial England," written by Robert P. Porter, member of the late Tariff Commission, to The New-York Tailbure.

Prom The Case Tabulated.

The Republican press of the country beneve, and endeavor to show the people that are trade in England means low yages, and, inforentially, free trade in America would likewise result in low wages. Robert P. Fotter, ex-editor of the interactional Review, and exmember of the United States Taril Commission, has been studying "Indostrial England" for The New-York Tring Ne, and has contributed over twenty articles to that paper wherein he shows that if England gains any vantage in free trade she gains it in large part breakes of the low rate she paysher-skilled and auskilled. gains any variage in free trade she gains it in large pare breamse of the low rate she pays her skilled and anskilled labor. Are the working classes, are the people generally prepared to hasten the day of low wagos? Were the ports of the United States free to the world government expenses would have to be met by hiernal revenue duties, which all classes would have to pay, and the lowering of wages—with the added probability that the necessaries of life would cost more—would make the internal revenue more of a burden. The showing is tabulated form would be in somewhat the following skyle:

UNDER FREE TRADE.

Raw materials the same.

Production cost reduced by cutting wages.

Consumption market no better than ever.

Government taxes necessarily removed from customs and raised by revenue.

Necessaries of life certainly no lower, to compensate for loss of wages.

and raised by revenue.

No cessaries of life certainly no lower, to compensate for loss of wages.

The kephalican party, the working classes and the people generally are opposed to free-tradeism.

The Democratic party straddles the whole question. Make your choice.

THE RESULT OF LOW WAGES GRAPHICALLY DEPICTED.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Free trade has done much for English manufactures. It might eventually do as much for our own were it practicable or desirable to reduce the wages of Amorican workingmen to the English standard. What British low wages have done and are doing for the laboring class in England and Scotiand is graphically depicted by Mr. Robert P. Forcer in his letters on Industrial English do The New-York Thibuxe.

MR. PORTER'S INDISPUTABLE FACTS.

THE TRIBUNE is continuing its good work in support of protection by publishing the conclusive letters of its correspondent, Mr. Johers P. Porter, member and secretary of the late Tariff Revision Commission. The value of these letters is that they are composed of indisputable facts gathered on the spot, gathered from the employers and employed, who are alike victums of the destructive policy of free trade. Suppose that the workingmen—to the silk weavers of the United States—this alleged boon of free trade, which would bring their starved orethren of Coventry into direct competition with them, how long would it be before they too would be receiving the scant wages of a bare existence. If our free-trade statesmen and patriots would but go to Coventry and there see with their own eyes the miserable poverty, the wretched squalor of the lives of those wearers, their poor novels, their tables bare of meat, except maybe one day of the weak, they would probably find that their policy, when given a practical bearing, lacks something of the halo they have throw around it is their speeches. They need not, however, go to Coventry if next year the Democrate should cheet a free-trade President and Congress, for in that case Coventry, with all its horrors of poverty, wretchedness and misery, would come to them.

HOW THE ENGLISH REACHED PERFECTION.

HON THE ENGLISH REACHED PERFECTION.

From The Newark Advertises.

Robert T. Porter's letter in this morning's TRIBUNK is an interesting description of the posteries at Wercester, in England. The story of the development of the manufacture of the printed ware there is the same as of time wares of other kinds in England—1 time to the another the handleraftsmen to become artists. With similar help the New-Jersey posters will become artists workmen of great skill and taste in a shor, or time than the period covered by the history of these Englash establishments. The successful and contoured manufacture of the inest ware is as sure to follow the successful and economical manufacture of the inest ware is as sure to follow the successful and economic manufacture of excellent plain ware here as in Worcester, without the expense of the establishment and manufacture at the Government of echools of art, provided only a tariff which makes even the difference in wages is maintained. For the American manufacturies will themselves become schools of art.

THE VALUABLE LESSON BRISTOL TEACHES.

From Fig. Boston Traveller.

Mr. Robert P. Porcer continues his letters from England to The New-York Tribunes, his twenty-fourth of the series being dated from Bristol, April 2, which city, he thinks, strikes a stranger as a singular mixture of enterprise and decay. At the beginning of the present century Bristol changed in mark from the second to the sixth great city of Great British, and feet trade with the United States is growing less and less. The value of the goods it sends in ten years would not exceed the value of the exports of Bradford for three months. The principal article of expert is chemicals. Laristol has lost her hold on the manufacture is chemicals. Laristol has lost her hold on the manufacture of two and brass pote, for which she once was famed, and she ber pottery manufactures have falled. The decline of beinfunctures is undoubtedly due to the system of free trade and the enterprise of more favored neighbors. Falls ment would do nothing to avert the facility, and would asked for. From this our legislators, our minufacturer, our artisans, and all interested in the commercial property of our own country, can learn a vehicula leased, and one which essential file of impressing them with the undoubted fact that a protective tariff is an essential accessity to the absolute prosperity of the popular.